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EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS DEVELOP RUST-RESISTANT GRAINS -- Zycie Warszawy, No 87,
28 Mar 50.

Professor Kaznowski is the director of the State Scientific Institute for Rural Economy in Pulawy. At this institute, experiments have been conducted on methods to eliminate grain rust, which is especially prevalent in regions near the Wisla River. In some years, as much as 30 percent of the harvest has been lost because of grain rust. Experiments at the institute included forcing the growth of plants by vernalization of the grain prior to sowing. Experiments lasting many years finally produced good results. Professor Lewicki's method not only made the grain resistant to rust but also increased the spring grain yield by an average of 2 centners per hectare. This method is now being adopted on a large scale. This year, students from Lublin will introduce this new method in that area.

Observations are also made at the institute on the effect of temperature on the development of Polish and foreign grains grown in east and west Poland.

The institute also has experimental rice fields near the Wisla River. Rice could be grown here on a large scale if necessary. Zulawy could very easily be flooded to grow rice.

Cotton is more difficult to grow on Polish soil. However, experiments are being continued on ways to acclimating cotton to Polish land.

Grapevines also are difficult to grow in Poland, but are easier than cotton. Unfortunately, farmers do not show interest in cultivating grapes.

From Pulawy, year after year, traveling squads leave for all parts of Poland to study soil composition. From these studies, maps of soils are made for use in agricultural planning. Dr Strzemeski, director of soil studies, says that erosion in Kielce destroys an average of several hectares of land every 5 years.

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This type of land is suitable only for afforestation. Soil studies show that many areas are not suitable even for afforestation. However, such lands can still be used for the cultivation of herbs, such as valerian, gentian, or adonis. Such areas are found in Podgorzie and Kielce. Up to now, no one has taken advantage of these soil studies.

A few days ago the experimental station in Zagaje, which is located in the wheat and beet lands, was closed. This station was important not only to its own section but also to the entire country. Why this station was closed cannot be understood.

Dr Strzemiński also discussed the experiments now being conducted in Pulawy, for the first time anywhere in the world, on the agricultural importance of boron, manganese, and copper. These elements are found in microscopic quantities in the soil, and have a great, but as yet unknown, importance in the cultivation of plants.

LAND CLASSIFICATION IN NOWY TOMYSL POWIAT -- Wola Ludu, No 50, 19 Feb 50

According to a recent land classification, Nowy Tomysl Powiat in Poznan Wojewodztwo has 52.9 hectares of land in Class I category, 16,854 hectares in Class II, 19,754.9 hectares in Class III, 23,867 hectares in Class IV, 16,316.09 hectares in Class V, and 4,906.26 hectares in Class VI. There are 2,563 2-hectare farmsteads, 2,877 5- to 10-hectare farmsteads, and 52 farmsteads with over 50 hectares.

COMPLETE NEW PEDOLOGICAL MAP -- Rzeczpospolita, No 76, 16 Mar 50, Ilustrowany Kurjer Polski, No 75, 16 Mar 50

After 2 years of study and surveying, the new 1:1,000,000 colored map of Polish soil has been completed.

The map was prepared by the Faculty of Pedology at the State Research Institute of Agriculture in Pulawy, on orders from the Research Council of the Ministry of Agriculture. Faculties of the agricultural colleges in Warsaw, Lublin, Wrocław, Cieszyn, and Gdansk cooperated in the project. Extensive use was made of data in existing pedological and geological maps.

The new map, the first of its kind in postwar Poland, outlines all types and categories of soil in the various regions of Poland. It will be of great value for planning agricultural production, for selecting areas for farm cultivation, for reclamation work, etc.

The map went to print in March 1950 and will be available to scientific institutions and agencies during the first half of April 1950.

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